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A PRELIMINARY KEY TO THE NEOTROPICAL GENERA OF OEDEMERIDAE

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A preliminary key to the genera of the family Oedemeridae of the world, excepting the subfamily Oedemerinae, was presented in this journal several years ago (1948, vol. 2, pp. 12-14). It was largely a compiled key. Since that time the genera of neotropical Oedemerinae have been similarly worked out and are presented here as a supplementary key which includes all the neotropical genera of Oedemeridae.

Recent studies on genotypes (1950, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 40, pp. 217-225) and synonymy (unpublished) have revealed several necessary changes of names. Since these have not been fully worked out and the nomenclature correlated with the systematics, the older names are used here. In the meantime, it is hoped that this key will be useful to the reader in assigning his undetermined material and will stimulate interest in the group.

As I stated in the introduction to the previous key, I hope this key will be tested and that any corrections necessary will be brought to my attention either directly or in published notes. Also, I would be very glad to receive material in any of these groups for study purposes.

The generic names preceded by an (*) have been checked with specimens.

Key to neotropical genera of Oedemeridae

[Note: The genus *Rhopalobrachium* is removed from this family and placed in the family Lagriidae, subfamily Trachelosteninae.]

1. Pronotum with denticulate lateral margins (probably not an Oedemerid).
Cycloderus Sol. 1851
Pronotum without denticulate lateral margins..... (2)
2. Antennae situated in deep emarginations of the eyes; male with a central basal apodeme on the eighth abdominal sternite (Calopodinae)
***Sparedrus** Latr. 1829
Antennae situated in front of the eyes, which may be emarginate or not; male lacking a basal apodeme on the eighth abdominal sternite..... (3)
3. Front tibia with a single apical spur; eighth abdominal sternite of male with apical lobes scoop-shaped, large and prominent (Nacerdinae)..... (4)
Front tibia with two apical spurs; eighth abdominal sternite of male never with large and prominent scoop-shaped lobes (Oedemerinae)..... (8)
4. Eyes large; front between the eyes narrower than the eyes; eyes moderately deeply emarginate (5)
Eyes small, front between eyes broader than the eyes; eyes not or scarcely emarginate (6)
5. Head produced in front..... **Sisenopiras** Pic 1923
Head normal, not elongate..... ***Xanthochroa** Schm. 1846
6. Eyes emarginate..... (7)
Eyes without an emargination..... ***Dityloidea** F. & G. 1863
7. Apical spine on fore tibia very weak..... **Micronacerdes** Pic 1923
Apical spine on fore tibia normally stout..... ***Nacerdes** Dej. 1834
8. Last segment of the maxillary palpus more or less widened, cultriform, subcultriform, or subtriangular (Asclerini) (9)
Last segment of the maxillary palpus narrowly ovate, with the apex obliquely rounded or truncate; claws simple or toothed; mandibles bifid (Oedemerini) (20)
9. Body more or less stout; mandibles bifid; antennae inserted at some distance before the eyes; eyes small, finely granulated, and usually rather prominent; tibial spurs long; claws simple; body carabidiform.....
***Ditylonia** Seidl. 1899
Body slender and more parallel..... (10)
10. Mandibles bifid at apex..... (11)
Mandibles pointed or entire at apex..... (16)
Right mandible only with a short tooth on the inner upper side..... (19)
11. Claws toothed..... ***Asclera** Steph. 1839
Claws simple..... (12)
12. Thorax cordate or quadrate, with more or less prominent hind angles; fifth ventral segment emarginate in the middle in the male..... (13)
Thorax oblong-cordate, narrowed from the middle to the base, and with less prominent hind angles; eyes not prominent, oblique, coarsely granulated (Except in *C. dugesi*); fifth ventral segment not emarginate in the middle in the male..... ***Copidita** sensu auct.

13. Eyes transverse, prominent; thorax strongly constricted behind and with prominent hind angles; elytra with rows of double lines or vague costae; antennae and legs stout or moderately stout; form rather convex, moderately broad (14)
 Eyes more oblique, less prominent; thorax more quadrate and with less prominent angles; elytra with sharply raised lines; antennae and legs slender; form narrowly elongate and more depressed.....
 ***Vasaces** Champ. 1889
14. Apical segment of maxillary palpus elongate, subcylindrical; thorax very short, constricted near the base..... (15)
 Apical segment of maxillary palpus cultriform; thorax longer than wide, moderately constricted behind the middle, with the posterior margin moderately elevated.....***Diplectrus** Kirsch 1866
15. Thorax strongly elevated behind.....**Mimodiplectrus** Pic 1923
 Thorax scarcely elevated behind.....**Matusinhosa** Pic 1923
16. Elytra shorter than the abdomen, not meeting at the suture; wings absent.
Meloeditylus Pic 1926
 Elytra covering the abdomen, meeting at the suture; wings present..... (17)
17. All segments of the hind tarsus tomentose beneath.....
Diplectroides Champ. 1889
 At most only two segments of the hind tarsus tomentose beneath..... (18)
18. Head inserted into the thorax to the eyes; tarsi very broad.....
 ***Sessinia** Pasc. 1863
 Head with visible area behind the eyes, tarsi normal.....***Oxaxis** LeC. 1866
19. Head not or only a little prolonged in front.....***Alloxaxis** Horn 1896
 Head prolonged in front into a beak; eyes oblong, depressed, and finely granulated.**Piras** Champ. 1889
20. Penultimate tarsal segment with a pronounced, membranous, flap-like appendage (probably not an Oedemerid)..... **Loboglossa** Sol. 1851
 Penultimate tarsal segment of the normal broadened, cordate shape..... (21)
21. Body lampyroidiform; elytra never narrowed behind..... (22)
 Body not lampyroidiform; pronotum small, usually somewhat broader than long; antennae simple..... (25)
22. Pronotum transverse; antennal segments 3 to 5 longer and broader than the preceding and the following; habitus like a Lampyris..... (24)
 Pronotum as long as broad, small; habitus of a Lycus; elytra somewhat broadened behind; two segments of the hind tarsus tomentose beneath (23)
23. Antennal segments 3 and following very broad; elytra strongly distinctly costate.....**Uroplatosisenes** Pic 1934
 Antennal segments rarely somewhat broadened; elytra with fine costae or double costae.....***Sisenes** Champ. 1889
24. Pronotum broadest in the middle; epipleurae distinct anteriorly.....
Mecopselaphus Sol. 1849
 Pronotum distinctly cordate; epipleurae lacking.....***Platylytra** F. & G. 1863
25. Claws toothed; eye not emarginate; elytra without raised costae.....
Vodomarus Champ. 1889
 Claws simple; elytra with distinct costae.....**Oedemera** Oliv. 1789